the apparent conflict between the two Houses, sink into utter insignificance before the mysterious plans of Napoleon, which continue to disturb the mind of all Europe, to unsettle every established combination, and to threaten the continent with a complete reorganization for better or worse. Even the statesmen of England see clearly that the status quo cannot be maintained, and are preparing for the great struggle, while the Emperor of France still clieves he may handle the lightning of revolution for his own purposes, and, dissolving it into innocent electric sparks, conduct it by wires which he knows how to pull without causing a general conflagration. It is certain that he easily adapts himself to any new circumstances of the case. Deeply invelved in the Oriental question, which, in cooperation with Russia, he desires to solve without a serious war, Garibaldi's expedition was uncommonly disagreeable to him. So long as it was not known whether the Italian patriot would be able to reach Sicily; whether he would not compromise the Papal dominions; whether he would depend upon the cooperation of the Sicilians; whether the Royal troops would not crush him at the outset; whether Naples, flushed by victory, would not pick a quarrel with Victor Emanuel, and, in alliance with Austria, renew the war in Italy, Garibaldi was a pirate, and Cavour accused of connivance. Now that the rottenness of the Neapolitan system is laid bare, that the royal troops refuse to fight, and the access of the insurgents is most probable, Garibaldi has, in the French official journals, become an adventurous patriot, and subscriptions for Sicily are allowed to be collected, though the publication of the lists of subscribers is forbidden. Cavour's explanations have sufficiently reassured the French Government, and the King of Naples is advised to give up the struggle for Sicily. It is said that a secret treaty has been negotiated between Sardinia and France, giving a guaranty to Victor Emanuel for his new acquisitions, and allowing him to accept success of the insurgents is most probable, Garibaldi for his new acquisitions, and allowing him to accept the crown of Sicily, in case Garibaldi should soon be able to offer it to his royal friend and patron The strictest observance of neutrality toward the Pope is the great condition appended to these alleged concessions; the revolution is Sicily must be localized; and as to Naples, things left to their own logical development. Thus the Italian question logical development. Thus the Italian question will remain exclusively in the hands of the Italians since the greater difficulties of the East, to be fol lowed by the German question, fully occupy the

Imperial mind.
The different combinations of European policy as regards the sick man, or rather his inheritance, have rendered it desirable for Napoleon to remain on good terms with Austria. Prince was received and feasted in the Tuileries and at Fontainebleau with more than usual courtesy; the infractions of the treaty of Zurich by Austria, which refused to grant an amnesty to the Vene-tians, were silently passed over, and at Turin the Cabinet was to keep down any Italian movement which might lead to a renewal of the war. But Austria refused to swallow the bait. She knows that Russia will remain implacable toward her so long as Prince Gorchakoff remains at the head of affairs. Forbidden to turn him out by the German sympathies of the Empress and the traditions of the policy of Nicholas, Francis Joseph begins to seek power, not in foreign alliances, but in a system of concessions, especially to the Hungarians, well aware that his power is imaginary so long as he cannot count upon the loyalty of Hungary. It is true that, so far, all his measures have proved inefficient, as half measures usually are; but, having ence given up the policy of rigid centralization and Germanization, he will by and by glide down from the giddy hights of divine right into the safe positio

the gaddy hights of divine right into the safe position of Constitutionalism.

Napoleon, however, is not the man to allow his designs to be baffled, or to give time to his enemies to gather forces. Accordingly, a pamphlet on Hungary will be issued, probably to-day, by the great pamphlet publisher, Dentu, in the Palais Royal, not exactly efficial nor officious, but still accompanion of the party of the par nied by a flourish of the press sufficient to call the attention of Europe to it. It contains a clear and attention of Europe to it. It contains a clear short abstract of the Hungarian question, comes to the conclusion that a reconciliation be tween Hungary and the Austrian dynasty is impos-sible, and that Austria has ceased to be a bulwark of Europe on the east, or even a great Power. The effect of this pamphlet will be enormous in Hun-gary. It will reassure those who are apt to despair of the future, and who, in the helief that the of the future, and who, in the belief that the country has been abandoned by all Europe, might try to come to terms with Francis Joseph. The moment for publishing the pamphlet, and for reanimating the hopes of Hungary, is peculiarly well chosen. It in-creases the difficulties of the Vienna Cabinet, and will prevent the establishmut of the enforced Imperial Council from exercising any influence. The looks of Hungary will be turned to Paris, and Napoleon's power to coerce Austria will become irre-

As to Garibaldi, our news extends to the night of the 23d and the morning of the 24th, and may be summed up in very few lines. He left Genon on 6th at daybreak, organized his forces at Port Telamore (Orbitello) on the 8th, leaving behind him all the unruly spirits of the expedition under the notorious Zambianelii. On the 9th he left Tuscany for Cape Bon, in Africa, where he took in provis-ions, and on the 11th in the evening he reached Marsala in Sicily, pursued in vain by the Neapolitan steamers. His own steamers were captured and destroyed, but as he had no idea of retreating, but was resolved to conquer Sicily against fearful odds, or to die, this loss did not affect him. With his 1,200 men and 3,000 muskets, taken up at once by the Sicilian insurgents, he pressed forward in the direction of Palermo, defeated the first royal troops sent against him on the 16th at Calata Fimi, who he captured four guns; arrived on the 20th at Monreale, at five miles distance from Palermo; carried on the 21st, with some loss, San Martino, defended by on the 21st, with some loss, San Martino, defended by the Bavarian troops in the Neapolitan service, and held all the hights around the town on the 22d. The population of Palermo are in open insurrection against the garrison, now reduced to 12,000 men; the Revolutionary Committee treats with the Royal authorities upon terms of equality, and the evacuation of the capital by the Neapolitan troops is now only a matter of time; but, so long as Messina remains in the hands of the Royal army, Sicily is not yet lost to the Bourbons. The young King feels the difficulties of his position, and, with the characteristic cowardice of his race, he thinks only of flight. He is sending money to England, and is packing his valuables jewels, paintings, and coins, to be ready and off at ten minutes' notice. Of course, he does not forget the precedents of his father and great-grandfather. He offers concessions to the Sicilians—a Viceroy, a National Administration, and railroads; but the Sicilians spura these paltry subterfuges, and trust e and in their own swords. Zambianchi and his red band tried to get up an

efficient force at Orbitello, and invaded the de ions of the Pope. He succeeded in reaching Mon-tenascone, but it seems that he counted too much upon the inefficiency of the Papal troops. He took military precautions, and forgot even to secure himself against a surprise by posting sentries on his way. Thus his band was suddenly attacked by Col. Pimodar, one of Lamoricière's Austrian crusaders, while the insurgents were disposed in the cafés of the town. A short struggle, in which sev-eral Roman officers and six insurgents were killed, ended in the complete rout of the expedition. Zambianchi had to retreat to Tuscany, where he was disarmed and arrested.

Mas districed and arrested.

Lamoricière's position is becoming untenable. He is to have about 8,000 recruits from Austria, and about 1,200 from Ireland and from Germany. The young Legitimists from the Faubourg St. Germain and from Vienna flock to his army in quest of officers' commissions, but the Papal Administration remains as idle and inefficient as ever. Money is still wanted, and shore all activity in the administration in the state of t still wanted, and above all activity in the adtrative service. The French General cannot cop with Cardinals and the traditional Circumlocution Office.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

BUENOS AVRES, S. A., May 2, 1860. The distrust of the two parties, the Confederation and Buenos Ayres is fast ripening into hostility. The unfriendly scrutiny with which they regard each other's acts, is only a continuance of an old state of things. But such jealousy and distrust cannot, as in former times, leave them both in peace. There is a solemn treaty to which a neighboring nation, Paraguay, is both witness and guaranty. Its te must result. Its terms must be met, or a conflict of forces

Rumors are rife that the Confederation are about to take possession of the Island of Martin Garcia. So much credit is given the rumor, that Buenos Ayres has sent to it additional men and guns, and some of the most trustworthy military commanders.

The unaccountable delay of the Convention in the discharge of its duties in the examination of the Constitution, has attracted general attention. It is now in session, and nightly proceeds with its now in session, and nightly proceeds with its pro-posed amendments. The indications are, that they will offer as a whole, a Constitution not surpassed by any but by that of the United States. Some of the elevated sentiments and advanced legislation exhibited by this body, may well excite the admiration of the world. For example, Article 15 of the Constitution of 1853 reads:

"In the Constitution of 1853 reads:

"In the Consederation, there are no slaves. The few that exist at present shall be free upon the adoption of this Constitution, and a special law shall regulate the indemnification to those affected by this declaration. Every contract to buy or sell persons is a crime for which those shall be responsible, who perpetrate it, and who make the writings for it."

The amendment proposed simply adds:

"And slaves, in whatever manner introduced, shall remain

To this amendment there was some opposition.

simply on the ground of its being useless.

The interests of all these countries are decidedly for peace. Gen. Urquiza, as Captain-General of all the land and naval forces of the nation, has powerful influence, and it is exerted in favor of peace He is the owner of near two millions of acres of land occupied as sheep-farms and cattle-farms, and ranges for horses. The aggregate of his stock must be near one million of animals. He knows well that four or five years of peace would double the value of these lands and the number of these ani-mals, while a closely contested war would eat up

mals, while a closely contested war would cat up
the profits of years. From private reasons, if not
from better motives, he is decidedly averse to war.
If it is prevented, it will be chiefly by his opposition.
To-day the Legislature of this Province meet in
this city, and to-morrow, by law, they elect the
Governor. The election, beyond all doubt, will fall
on Gen. Bartolomew Mitré.

on Gen. Bartolomew Mitre.

To-day Gen. Urquiza is to be installed as Governor
of Entre Rios. That Province never had a Constitution until last mouth, and it has been governed by an appointed Governor since its organization. Gen Urquiza being the owner of the greater part of its cultivated land, has been, by a sort of undisputed title, civil and military ruler. They have just adopted a form of Constitution, and he is their first

elected Governor.

Madame La Grange has returned to this city for a short stay. She is popular here, and she was met at the wharf by a large and select band of music which escorted her to her lodgings. In Lucrezia

Borgia she is unboundedly popular.

After a severe contest the Legislature of Uruguny has passed a law of complete amnesty for all political offenses of the past, and a provision has been added restoring to military exiles their former employments and positions in the army. This had been rejected, but by the spirited efforts of its friends it was admitted by a close vote.

## OREGON AND WASHINGTON WAR CLAIMS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: A bill for the partial payment of these claims has passed the Senate at last, but with an amendment added to the bill reported by the Committee that will work great hardship upon a large number of the holders of the scrip. It is well known to those acquainted with the condition of the Territory at the time of the war, that a large portion of the inhab tants were miners, drovers, and packers, who had no fixed residence, yet were in the possession of property and muscle, that were turned over to the Government, for which they received the vouchers in their own names, and at the end of the war found themselves in possession of no other property than these vouchers, or warscrip, as it was called.

Immediately after the close of the war, Congress, having authorized the appointment of Commissioners to examine into these claims and report the amount fairly due, there began to be, once in a that the debt would be paid. And when these miners, drovers, and packers were disposed to follow up some new mining excitement at Colville, Fraser River, or Washoe, they could find men who would give them from 40 to 75 cents on the dollar, paying them in horses, mules, and cattle for their war-scrip. As they must have something to start with, more or less of the serip has changed hands in this way. Now, the amendment engrafted upon the bill, as it has passed the Senate, provides that the money appropriated shall only be paid to the original holders of the scrip, and not to their assignees, thus cutting off the payment of all this amount, unless the parties can be found who were the original holders, many of whom can never be found, and, where they can be, must necessarily keep the present holders of the scrip out of their money for a long time after the appropriation shall have been made. I suppose the author of this amendment introduced it with a view of cutting off any Shylocks who may have been speculating in this debt. The Oregon Legislature took a different view of the interest of her citizens, and passed a special statute prescribing the form of a power of attorney, to enable parties to realize what they could for their claims when compelled to part with them. This law was passed by the Legislature in consequence of the laws of Congress of July, 1846, and February, 1853, declaring any power of attorney or assignment of claims against the Government null and

In the bill introduced by Gen, Lane for the payment of these claims, section second provided for the payment to the parties, their legal representatives, or to the assignees or attorneys duly constituted and appointed of said parties, anything in these acts to the contrary notwithstanding. If the Government are disposed to render anything like tardy justice to the people of Oregon, they will insert this provision in the bill before it becomes a

The idea that any considerable amount of the debt has been bought up by speculators is entirely erroneous. No man or company can be found holding any large amount. The changes and transfers that have been made of the debt are in a small way, and among our own people, and confined more to the farmers through the Willamette and Umpqua valleys than to any other class. In fact, I am satisfied that a majority of the debt is held by the farmers of those valleys. They were, at the time of the war, in possession of cattle, horses, and produce, required by the volunteers, which they turned out freely, and have been the greatest purchasers of the scrip since the war.

Now, sir, as you represented us so ably in the Chicago Convention, I hope you will continue to advocate our interest, and ask the Republican members to aid in giving us such a bill as will enable us to get our pay, not only on what scrip we

turned over property to Government to pay for, but for what we have purchased of parties in good faith under our State loans. An Oregonian.

To the Educe of The N. Y. Tribuas.

Sin: I see that the bill providing for the payment of the war debt in Oregon still hangs, and may be defeated in the House. There must be great misappreheneion of the facts, or the most unreasonable disregard of the interests of the people of Oregon. Will you permi an Oregonian to state the case ?

The Indian difficulties commenced with personal altercations, in which we will suppose the whites showed an entire disregard of the natural rights of the showed an entire disregard of the natural rights of the Indians as well as treaty obligation. As these wrongs were not punished, the Indians naturally charged the injustice upon the whites, and commenced hostilities. As a war threatened them, the settlers could do nothing but take up arms, and of course the feeling that "our side is right," and the consciousness of superiority, and the vindictive feelings excited by the shedding of the blood of the settlers acon gave to this the character of all our Indian wars. ter of all our Indian wars.

Now, Sir, it is a self-evident fact that the mass of

the people are not responsible for this consequence. A little reflection, it seems to me, upon the circumstances and condition of our frontier would show it, and from observation I can testify that the people were not responsible for the war of '55 and '56.

sponsible for the war of '55 and '56.

Right or wrong in its origin, the people took part in it by volunteering their services and furnishing equipments and provisions only after the Indians had assumed a hostile attitude and threatened an attack upon

but, it is asked, who, then, is responsible for the wars that disgrace our frontiers? I answer, the Government of the United States. The injustice and oppression of individual white men is the occasion, but the inefficiency and lack of responsibility of the Ex-ecutive powers in this Indian Department is the true

use of all the troubles. Let the Government, instead of going through with the farces of treaties, assume the government of the Indians—govern them justly and wisely; protect them from the injustice of the whites, and the whites from them, and we should have no more wars of extermination, but the Indian would gradually find his place on the soil to the whole of which he can set up a just

claim.

The Oregon war debt was incurred by Government officials. The notorious dilatoriness of the Government in meeting just such obligations as these, in accordance with a policy of territorial discipline which some good men have advocated, made it impossible for them to purchase for scrip at anything like cash prices. The foresight of the farmers was hardly far-reaching enough. They should have charged more. Now, Sir, with such a year of the origin of the war and of the enough. They should have charged hore. Now, as with such a view of the origin of the war and of the debts, can there be any greater injustice than this with holding of payment? Can there be, on the part of the Government, anything more undegoiffed than this treatment of its most remote and helpless Territories?

## STATE es. CITY-MADE LANDS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Your correspondent, assuming the previous discussion between us, takes his position with me in the column of correspondents. I understand him, in his last communication, to put

forward the law of 1798 as his chief reliance; and he says the law of 1798 authorizes the city to go beyond the exterior streets in the erection of piers. Idenythis construction of that law to be the true one; but it is enough to say here that wherever the piers authorized by that law were to be, they were to be piers, not solid and continuous land. They were to be, as that law says, " at convenient distances from each other," not, therefore, entirely filled in; they were to be "with suitable bridges," not solid ground without any bridges; they were to be "for the accommodation sea vessels;" how nicely accommodated a sea vessel would be on the Washington Market vessel would be on the Washington Market grounds, some hundreds of feet from water? They were to be "upon such a construction us to admit the current of the said rivers, at both ebb and flood, to wash away all dirt and impurities." Did you ever go down to see if the current of the river, at ebb and flood, would be admitted through this made land, about which we are arguing? Try it. What pretense, then, is there, for your correspondent to contend, as he does, that, even if the law of 1798 authorized the construction of such piers, beyond the exterior line of streets not then built, that it meant to phorize the city to fill in the river, as far out as it in at any time choose, as solid and continuous group to the propose entirely incompatible with its use at 27cs, and which, indeed, as the Harbor Commissioners say, "deprived the port of dock accommodations in the "center of business;" and then, that the land thus filled in became the city's property for any use it might filled in became the city's property for any use it might

elect?
This is the whole ground, point, and argument of your correspondent. Judge, ye, of its force. The law of 1803, by your correspondent's article, is no

law of 1805, by your correspondent's article, is no longer in our way.

Your correspondent then plants himself on the first section of the law of 1806, and quotes it in fall; by which it appears that, after enacting (what seemed its main object) the creation of a basin between Whitehall and Exchange slips, on the East side, it proceeded to authorize "other basins" to be formed "18 the said city," (not out of it) as might be necessary for trade; and your correspondent argues from this authority to build a basin within the city, a power to fill up solid round, outside of the city, far into the rivender impossible any basin anywhere! render impossible any basin anywhere! And when he contends, for instance, that, when the city (as the Harbor Commissioners say) "authorized the deposit "of earth in the Hudson River, betwen the termina-"tion of Dey and Vesey streets for about 435 feet in "depth and 480 feet in width, west of West street, and "thus deprived the port of dock accommodation," it did so under the authority of the 1st section of the law of 1806, which gave power to make a basin within the city; and that, too, under a law whose preamble states its object to be "to provide additional basins, &c., in "seed city for the accommodation of ressets;" and " said city for the accommodation of ressels;" and that the title to this land basin was thus changed from the State to the city, we get an idea of the nature of hi

argument.
Your correspondent then passes to the law of 1813 then passes to the law of 1803 (which was passed in 1803 and put in the consolidated act of 1813), being a mere sanitary regulation, and which, as your correspondent says, gives authority "to "fill out lots fronting os the North and East Rivers, beyond the

city's grant.

In other words, it gave power to the city to compel the owners of lots "fronting on the North River," to fill up to and build bulkheads on the exterior line of the city, and not beyond.

There should be no misunderstanding as to the mean-

There should be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of the authority by those laws, "to fill up alter, or "amend any public stip." A slip is defined, by the Supreme Court, to be "an opening between two "pieces of land or wharees." The wharees are the exterior line of the solid filling, to wit, South and West streets; and the slips mentioned in those laws are the openings between these wharees, and are all within the city's grant.

The authority is, to fill up the slips existing at the time of the passage of the law "is the said City"—not

time of the passage of the law "1s the said City"—not out of it. Under this law the city has repeatedly acted, and filled up various slips, within the city's limits, to wit: Coenties slip (in part), Old slip, Burling slip, Coffee house slip, Peck slip, and Albany basin, all of which were within the exterior line of the city's grant; or, as stated in said laws, they were "slips, on the said city." The law authorizing the city to fill up slips, or sink

piers, or fill up sunken lots, &c., is everywhere qualified by the words "in the said city," and do nowhere mean outside of the city's grant. But the argument of

mean outside of the city's grant. But the argument of your correspondent is, that these words mean "out of the said city." This is the issue between us.

If your correspondent's construction of the laws of 1798, 1806, and 1813, is correct, they would apply, as well, to the old Battery as to any other part of the city and would have conferred the power on the city to fill up the ground in the river, around the old Battery; which land, so filled, would thereupon, us he says, become the city's property. But the city did not take this view of its rights; and therefore applied to the Legislature for permission to extend the Battery, six hundred feet into the river; and the Legislature, March 224, 1871, passed a law, authorizing the city to extend the Battery into the bay, and North and East Rivers, not exceeding 600 feet. Why obtain such a law, if, as your correspondent argues, the city then, already, by the laws of 1798, 1806 and 1813, had the power?

Now, a word as to the second point, to wit, this

Now, a word as to the second point, to wit, this magical transfer of title. Your correspondent says, that a grant of hand, and a grant of hand under vater are very different, and founds his idea on the reason that you cannot, where the land is under water, take a man down to the bottom and give him the prais pos-sessio or livery of seizin. Yes, the difference in the two cases is obvious; in one the land has water on it, n the other it has'nt, and that's all.

in the other it has nt, and that's all.

He says, I am "befogged by some technical notions about passing a fee of land." The Courts and law books are similarly befogged. The State "is seized in fee of all the lands under navigable waters and entitled to grant and convey them." The grant of land to the city is of "the fee simple of the soil," (5 Sand R., 16). The fee of land under water is the same as the fee of land over water, or without water, and passes by "grant or conveyance," in the same way. If your correspondent is right, that the grant of land under water is a mere "intangible tranchise," then, of course, the city has no fee or title in any of the land below

high water mark, beretofore granted, either by the Dongan or Montemerie Charter or by the State, but only an "in'angible franchise."

"Ejectment, will lie for land under mater granted by the Commissioners of the Land Office for the purpose of erective docks, &c., for commercial purposes."

19

Barb., 484.

Barb. 484.

What, ejectment for an "intangible franchise!"

So, ejectment will lie for land below high water mark under navigable waters, which has been filled up and made hard land. 5 Denio, 389.

The title does not pass, then, by filling up.

The remaining argument of your correspondent is, in his own words, as follows: "The grant of the use "of a thing which is necessarily destroyed in the "using te, g. articles of food), is a grant of the thing "itself." That is, if I give you the use of a potato. I give you the potato. Now, as to the application of the principle: He rays, if the State, therefore, grant the use of lard under the water it thereby grants the fee of the land; by analogy with the potato. It is necessary only to suggest that the cases of land under water and the potato differ in toto; and it is unsafe to argue from any supposed analogy. As to the Harbor Commissioners (first referred to by

As to the Harbor Commissioners (first referred to by your correspondent, and now some what cavalierly trasted by him). I do not agree "that they evidently "had not examined the subject;" but, on the contrary, I think their report of 334 pages shows a very careful and laborious examination to have been made; and that their statement that the title in question was in the State and not in the city, made under their official responsibility, is entitled to weight.

Years,

TERRA FIRMA.

PERSONAL.

- Christian and Catharine Easaw, Germans by birth, husband and wife by marriage, and in years seventy and sixty five, reside in Germantown, near to Philadelphia. They came to this country twenty-five or thirty years ago, pennyless and penurious. By the closest calculation and by hard work, they accumulated about \$15,000. Last fall the old man rent for two grandchildren from Germany, proposing to adopt them into his family. He treated them kindly, but his wife, who is said to be a stalwart, ugly gorgon of a woman, compelled the young girls to perform arduous service, such as quarrying stone, working on the farm, and other duties for which they were entirely unfitted. Their food, too, as prepared by Mrs. Easaw, was of the most unwholesome and unpalatable character. The girls-strangers in our country, and unacquainted with our laws-were afraid to enter complaint and, therefore, submitted to the most inhuman treatment until a week or ten days ago, when they escaped from the house, and took refuge at the house of a German barber. They then disclosed to him all that had transpired, and stated that between December and April last. Mrs. Easaw had no less than four times endeavored to persuade them to fire one of their tenant houses. This tenant house is one of the oldest in Germantown, and Mrs. Fasaw told the girls it was hardly worth repairing, and that it might as well be burned down, offering them as an inducement to fire the house, the sum of \$50. This they of course refused to do. Mrs Fasaw told them they would escape any serious punshment if detected, and even if arrested, that she and her husband would swear them out. She said she would like to have the house burned, as she would then receive \$600 insurance from the Germantown Mutual Insurance Company, which would enable her to build two stores on the site it occupies. The above facts were detailed by the barber to the police of Germanown, who questioned the girls separately, and found both told the same story. The Mayor issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Easaw, on the charge of inciting or councilling the girls to fire the building, and on Friday evening last she was held to answer the charge at Court. The girls fully exonerated their grandfather from any share in the matter.

-The freedom of the City of London was presented to Capt. M'Clintock, R. N., on May 19, in admiration of his dauntless spirit exhibited in repeated efforts to rescue 138 of his fellow-countrymen, and in testimony of his having, after many years of unsuccessful search ascertained the fate of the intrepid Sir John Franklin and the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror, in the Arctic Regions. The members of the Court, as well as the great officers of the Corporation, wore their State robes, and the Council Chamber in which the presentation took place was crowded in every part, a considerable number of fashionably-attired ladies being present, in addition to other visitors and the usual oc cupants of the place, to witness the interesting core

-The London Spectator says that there is a rumor abroad about the ferthcoming matrimonial alliance of the heir apparent to the British throne with a Princess of Prussia. German newspapers, solema always, and full of erudition, inform us that all the particulars of this union have long been determined-arranged, in fact, at the time of the nuptials of our Princess Royal with young Prince Frederick William of Prussia. It tense in purity, in truth, and in tint. The memory there should be a "double marriage" between the Royal families of Great Britain and Hohenzollern; such double marriage as was seriously contemplated century ago by the then monarchs of England and Prussia, but unfortunately broken off at the eleventh

-Mr. Rarey gave his final exhibition in London on the 26th ult, The house was crowded, and the performance satisfactory.

-In Spain, the Marquis de Niza has brought before the Cortes a proposal for the abolition of the usual bullfights which take place in Lisbon during the Summer months. The motion has already passed the Peers, and the probabilities are that it will be carried in the House of Deputies. The measure, however, it is reported, meets with great disfavor among the people who are extremely adverse to being deprived of their accustomed annual amusement, and quite a large number of petitions have been presented in favor of the continuance of the bull-fights. In Portugal, the ends of the bull's horns are carefully padded, waich divests the "sport" of a great deal of the barbarity inseparable from it in Spain. It is to be hoped the 'relie of barbarism may be swept away.

-Boston is famous for its devotion to high art. A musical entertainment was to take place there on Tues day night at the "Academy of Music," and one of the attractions of the occasion was to be the appearance of Gen. Tom Thumb, who had taken a box for the evening. He was to drive across the stage in his carriage and enter his box over the front.

-Some years ago a man was tried at Boston for stealing sheets of bank notes from the engravers and forging the signatures. One of the notes used as evidence was of \$500, on the Biackstone Bank. After-ward this note could not be found, though a thorough search was made through the documents of the Court. and it was then supposed that the late Clerk had, by accident placed it in the wrong indictment. Last week, however, this missing bill passed through several banks, but its character finally became known when offered at the Blackstone Bank. It appears to have been first changed at the Charles River Bank. The facts were given to the police, and they at once identified the bill as the one used in the case spoken of. An investigation resulted in the arrest of a man who had been employed in arranging the old indictments in the Municipal Court, and of another man as an accomplice.

-It is said that "Tommy," the representative of Young Japan," now with the Embassy, gave a quiet hit to a civic functionary in Philadelphia, last Sunday, The magnate was trying to chat with him at the Con tinental Hotel, and at last told the youth that he had a venerable female relative who desired to converse with him in the Dutch language, of which he knows little. Tommy said, "Ver well, I go see her now. His visitor gravely told him, "Not to-day; in this Christian country no one pays visits on the Sabbath. Tommy knowingly responded, "Ah, why you pay me

-The meanest man in the country is in Noble County Indiana. Having procured a divorce from his wife she was left without the means of living, and conse quently became a charge on the county. It being the custom in that section to let out the paupers to the person who will keep them for the smallest price, this form a Campaign Club.

man underbid the whole parish, and now maintains his former wife at the public expense.

- Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of the Cremorne Gar-dens in Leudon, declined to allow the belt presentation festival for Heenan and Sayers to take place in his grout de.

-The Prince of Wales will be accompanied to this city not only by a Secretary of State, as representing the Crown, but by her Majesty's first great officer of the household, and one who has been a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland-thus to a certain extent representing the Queen herself, and adding an additional importance and dignity to the visit of the Prince.

-The Southern Steamship Company of Boston made a trial trip of their new steamer, South Carolina, on Saturday. A chowder was eaten, ton speeches were made, two letters were read, and "a feast of fruits and luxuries" partaken of. Then the trial was ended.

-The late Mr. Schoolcraft went to Albany as youth in 1820, and was, for several years, a Clerk in the wholesale grocery store of the late Wm. Cook, with whom Mr. S. became a partner, and remained in business until Mr. Cook's death. age, and about to pay an annual visit to his mother (who then resided at Vernon, Oneida County), Mr. Schookraft took from his employer the following creditable and prophetic testimonial:

creditable and prophetic testimonial:

ALBANY, January 10, 1827.

DEAR MADAN: It affords me great pleasure to remew to you my unalterable attachment and regard for your son John, who goes to pay the last visit he will probably pay you during his minority. His past conduct is almost a sure guaranty that he will never do any act that will soil the good reputation his integrity, industry, and talents have so justly acquired for him. I thick I can safely say the time is not far distant when you will see him engaged in a respectable bosiness, holding a bigh and honorable rank with our most in portant merchants.

most in portant merchants.

Wishing you the usual compliments of the season, I subscribe myself truly and respectfully your friend, wm. COOK.

-The Michigan delegation took to Chicago a unique and tasteful rustic chair, the handiwork of Mr. J. D. Meese of Osseo, Mich. The chair occupied a prominent position upon the platform of the Wigwam, and attracted much attention, from the fact that it was to be presented to the person who should secure the nomination of the Convention. The chair is made of thirtyfour varieties of timber, representing the thirty-three States and Kaneas, the names of which are inscribed upon the several pieces. The presentation has been duly made to Mr. Lincoln, and in reply he forwarded the following note:
"Springfield, Ill., June 5, 1860.
"Springfield, you designate

"Springfield, Ill., June 5, 1860.

"My Dear Sir: The chair which you designate as the 'Chair of State,' is duly at hand and gratefully accepted. In view of what it symbolizes, might it not be called the 'Chair of State and the Union of States!' The conception of the maker is a pretty, a patriotic and acceptant least. a national one.
"Allow me to thank both you and him much for the chair, and much for the sentiment which pervades structure. Your obedient servant, A. Lincoln.

-The Hon, Franklin Ripley of Greenfield, Mass., died on the 9th inst. The Springfield Republican

Known to the public of Western Massachusetts for "Known to the public of Western Massachusetts for nearly half a century in many public stations, any detailed statement by us of his life would be superfluous. He was a citizen faithful to every duty, earnest in his convictione, and loyal to his principles. Characterized he an integrity and high moral sense, that distinguished him beyond the average of men, he, at the same time, maintained a most exemplary Christian character, and one entirely consistent with his professions. His great intelligence, and energy, and tidelity to duty gave him a controlling influence in the various public enterprises of his own community, and enabled him to place the town and county of his residence under a large indebtedness to him on many occasions and in numerous ways. He has left a spotless record as a loyal citizen and a Christian gentleman. His age was 71 years,"

## TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

A new picture by Church, called "Twilight in the Wilderness," is at Goupil's Gallery, and will remain there for a few days on exhibition. It can hardly fail to attract attention for its intrinsic qualities, as well as because it is the work of un artist so well known, and who has so many enthusiastic admirers.

The first feeling excited by looking at this last picture of

Mr. Church is wonder, and that, we are inclined to think, is the sensation with which the spectator is always at first filled when standing before any of his works. He is in possession of so subtle a secret of color, holds at his command so wonderful a power of dexterous manipulation, and has so fine a sense of effectiveness of composition, that the senses are taken captive by a combination so marvelous and so overwhelming. As one comes into the presence of this "Twilight," he is filled to overflowing with the flood of rich light, inupon so many, many hundred times, and always with renewed delight, flashes out from these clouds torn by the winds, this tender purple haze of the distant moun tains, this exquisite azure of the far-off sky, and the splendor of this golden glow, which the departing sun has poured out upon the world ere the darkness covers

it. It is in this power of observing nature in her best moods, and transfering them to canvas, that Mr. Church is unexcelled. It is hardly possible to come before one of his pictures without being dazzled with its brilliancy, even as we are filled with rapture in going from the subdued shadows of our own pariors ut into the wonders of some gorgeous twilight.

But perhaps it is this very quality in Mr. Church's

works that renders one more critical rather than less so the more they are studied. We do not like to have our udgment taken captive by the senses; and, it may be, then we recover full possession of the former, we dis trust the first impressions received through the latter note than they deserve. But while guarding ourselves against this natural tendency, our own second, and, it seems to us, sober thought, is that the very brilliancy of Mr. Church's pictures is, in one sense, their fault He trusts to and is so perfectly sure of the effect which he means to produce, and which comes as the positive result of conscious talent, that there is-perhaps mod esty should rather prompt us to say, seems to be-a want of conscience in those details of the work or which he does not rely for effect. And even in those rarts on which the effect depends the end is gained by a cunning force of hand and accurate knowledge of means to be used, rather than by that subtle power of genius which, finding inspiration and help not alone in outward things, appeals ever with new and irresistible force, not to the eyes merely or chiefly, but through them to an altogether inner sense, and revealing new and different meanings according to the measure of the growth from which it sprung. This appeal we fail to and in Mr. Church's works; and though struck at first gight with their wonderful power in execution and knowledge, that first impression fades away, and leaves us with a feeling of unsatisfaction at a creation which we see the marvelous power of a human hard, rather than recognize a mysterious work of genins which so long as it exists has new revelations to make to every human beholder. And when tempted, therefore, to analysis, as one always is by anything that partakes in any degree of mechanism, we see, or think we see, faults in execution, which, indeed, are covered up by general effects, but which nevertheless, when seen, greatly diminish the character of the work as a mere work of art. There are some such faults, we think, even in "The Twilight,"

THE COVODE COMMITTEE. -It is said that Col. Ferney was before the Covode Committee on Monday, but that the testimony he gave is of so important a character that it is to be submitted to the President before it is given to the people. It is also said that, contrary to the usual practice of the Committee, they placed the witness under obligation not to reveal the testimony until it is concluded, and the President makes known his pleasure on the subject by reply or otherwise.

-The Republicans of Johnstown have have held a neeting, of which Arch. Anderson, esq., was Chairmain, and George Henry, Secretary, and resolved to

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS. This Board met, as usual, yesterday afternoon, and acted upon the reports of the Sanitary Squad. Police-Surgeon Jones reported Sergeant A. B. Simonson as unfit for further duty in consequence of compression of the brain resulting from coup de soleil. On motion of Mr. Acton, Sergeant Simonson was put upon the resulting

the crain fermine g from coup de soleil. On motion of Mr. Acton, Sergeant Simonson was put upon the retired list.

Mr. Acton, Sergeant Simonson was put upon the retired list.

Mr. L. B. Hawkshurst of No. 381 Fullon street, made complaint of a paper called The City Life, published in New-York, alleging that the proprietors of other pers as come ted with it were engaged in blackmailing operations. A copy of the obnoxious paper was sent with the communication.

The matter, on motion, was referred to the General Superintendent.

On complaint made by Inspector Polk of Brooklyn patrolmen B. S. Carrol and Joseph Smith of the Third Precinct in that city were dismissed from the force for cowardice. Upon the occasion of the late attempted prize fight in Brooklyn, the Inspector gave them certain orders which they declined to fulfill.

Among various decisions made by the Board, after trial of cases, was a line imposed upon Edward Cook of thirty days' [ay.

The following resolution was adopted:

\*\*Revolved.\*\* That the Superintendent of Folice issue an order is conformity with the report of Commissioner Acton in relation to cleaning Station-Houses, and also that the Captains he directed to make a requisition for \$10 per month in advance to carry outself report.

The Hourd then adjourned.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors held a regular meeting yesterday; President STEWART in the chair. By resolution, \$150 was appropriated for a safe for the counsel to the Excise Commissioners, and \$175 for 50 copies of the State, and 50 copies of the New-York Directory.

The following communication was received from the Controller.

Controller: Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the Counts of Se-

Gentlemen of the Board of Supermore of the County of the Board of Supermore of the County of the Board of Supermore of the amounts appropriated and paid for law expenses connected with the Metropolitan Police, the Controller hereauto such its the following:

Statement of the amounts appropriated and paid from the city treasmy for law expenses incurred in connection with the Metropolitan Police Department since its organization, showing the dates of p yments, and the names of the persons to whom the several payments were made:

1858.—April 28—From appropriation for "Metropolitan Police Law Expenses:"

few more ballots. Westerfield received 6 votes, Shaw 3, and Gridley 3.

Mr. Blunn stated that the law required the Board to make the appointment within sixty days of the passage of the act. The act was passed on the 12th of April, and if they did not make the appointment they would be liable to fine.

A recess was then taken from 4 to 4:10 p. m., and the balloting recommenced, with the same result. The matter was then postponed.

After unimportant business, the Board adjourned for two weeks.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

The steamship North Star, A. G. Jones, master, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port on Tuesday forenoon, bringing \$1,400,000 in treasure, and 367 passengers.

The North Star sailed from New-York May 21, at 12:15 p. m., and arrived at Aspinwall May 29, at 3 p. m. Sailed from Aspinwall June 4, at 12:45 p. m., and arrived off the Battery June 12, at 12 m.

The United States frigate Sabine left bark Warren Benthall, to sail from St. Thomas in four days. The following is the treasure list of the North Star

Howes & Crowell..... J. B. Weir. John G. Parker & Son. Order.... Trendwell & Co...... P. Naylor....

THE METHODIST CHURCH AND SLAVERY .- WO desire to correct a mistaken impression concerning the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Church on the subject of Slavery. It was stated in THE TRIBUNE that the first resolution of the majority report had been rejected "by a large majority," and that the whole report would probably meet the same The true state of the vote referred to was this

Whole number of votes cast, 213: in favor of the proposed change, 139; opposed to it, 74. Thus the maority was in favor of the rule, but a two-thirds vote was necessary; being necessary, and not being given, the resolution was lost. As to the rest of the majority report, and particularly

that portion which contemplates an alteration of the chapter on Slavery, it was adopted by a large majority.

A correspondent informs us, that on the evening Friday last, a large steam saw mill in New Woodstock Madison County, New York, was swept away by the breaking of a dam in the stream on which it was built The loss to the owners, W. S. Pearce, & Co., will be

THIRD ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLER.—This regatta comes off on Wednesday.

We append the official programme:

The yachts will be divided into three classes, viz:
First Class, measuring 25 feet and upward in length.
Second Class, measuring 20 and under 25 feet in length.
And will be numbered by figures on the mainsail as follows: ios. 1. North Star.... 

For the First Class-Starting from the Judge's stake boat, of he Club House, around the narth-east Buoy, on the West Bank, o. Is keeping to the east of Ellis and Bedlow's Islands, roins and return-For the Funce, around the north-east many, on the lands, going and returning.

For the Second and Third Classes—Starting from the Judge's stake boat, to a stake heat between Ellis and Bedlow's Island, parsing it to the north-east, thence to the stake heat of or near Fub Foint, passing it to the south and west, thence to the Judge's take beat, passing it to the west und north, the ground to be sailed over four times.

STARTING.

The smallest boat of the First Class will start at precisely a c'clock p. m., the allowance of time (two minutes to the foot) will be given on the start, and the other yachts will start as their time is called by the Judges, commencing with the smallest the smiling regulations of the The sailing regulations of the Club will be strictly end and any yacht deviating in any degree will forfeit all claim

The prizes to consist of a silver poblet for each class.

F. GRAIN, Jr.

F. JENKINS,

H. JAHNE,

F. S. GANETT,

C. H. MURRAY,